

THE PRESIDENCY.

INTERESTING POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings of the Nigger Worshippers and Abolitionists at Syracuse.

Gathering of the Democratic Forces at Cincinnati.

BLACK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN NEW JERSEY.

THE FILLMORE RUM AT WORK IN NEW YORK,

etc., etc., etc.

New York Nigger Worshippers' State Convention.

Syracuse, May 28, 1856.

The delegates to the New York Nigger Worshippers' State Convention met at Christian Hall in this city, at ten o'clock this forenoon, in accordance with the following call:

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK.

At a meeting of the Religious State Committee, held in the city of Albany, on the 24th day of April, 1856, the following call was issued:

WE, the Religious State Committee of New York, without regard to past political differences, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present administration, to the extinction of slavery in the Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas, to the adoption of a bill of rights, and to the federal government, and to the abolition of Washington and Jefferson, are requested to send two delegates from each Assembly district to meet in State Convention, in the city of Syracuse, to ready the twenty sixth of May next, at 10 o'clock A.M., for the election of a presidential candidate, and the N.S.C. is entitled to have three delegations in the National Convention, and six delegates at a general N.S.C. as equal district, Philadelphia, on the 17th day of June next, to present candidates to be supported in the election of President and Vice President of the United States.

EDWIN J. DIXON,
STEVEN DRAKE,
JAMES B. TAYLOR,
JOHN L. FULLER,
JOHN C. HARRIS,
JAMES A. WATTS,
JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
LEOBODA WRIGHT,
JOHN J. DAVIS,
JOHN M. B. DODSON,
C. G. DODSON,
ABRAHAM B. TAN,
JAMES F. NEARY,
E. G. SPALDING,
PHILIP T. COOPER,
LEVI TURNER,
SLANDER HARRY Herkimer,
LEVI DIMICK, Schenectady,
STEPHEN C. W. SONN, Delhi,
DAVID C. COOPER, Utica,
ALICE C. COOPER, Syracuse,
A. G. RUSSELL, Utica,
S. M. BURRIDGE, Medina,
SAMUEL P. ALLEN, Rochester,
CHARLES O. SHIPARD, Wyoming,
representatives of the State Committee.

H. N. E. D. MORAN, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order, and on his motion William H. Strong, merchant, of New York, was made a chairman of the temporary organization.

Mr. STRONG, or rather, as he said, addressed the Convention at great length, principally in view of the subject of the slavery question, the upshot of the recent events in Kansas, and the attitude of Senator Sumner, as outrage which should suffice to action all friends of freedom. Sumner's name was heard by applauded. He spoke of the threat to make Newark the next victim, and pledged three hundred thousand hearts and hands to avenge such an outrage. It should be perpetuated. At the mention of Newark's name the N.S.C. convention rose and gave three cheers. The speaker concluded with an exhortation for union and concert of all against the opponents of slavery and of the national administration.

A. C. Gere of Rochester, and R. Wheeler of Erie, were appointed temporary secretaries.

A good deal of confusion reigned in the effort to get a list of delegates. A point was raised that Schuyler county, not being an Assembly district, was not entitled to delegates under the call, nevertheless the delegates from Schuyler were admitted.

W. W. ELIOT, of New York, moved the appointment committee of the New York Judicial district, on permanent organization, which was carried by the Chair as follows:

First district—Geo. W. Bent.
Second district—Stephen Weld.
Third district—W. J. D. Hunt.
Fourth district—In her H. We.
Fifth district—John C. Clark.
Sixth district—John C. Clark.
Seventh district—Wm. H. Irving.
Eighth district—Charles H. Shepard.

On motion the delegates from several Congressional districts were requested to enter together to report one delegate from each district to form a committee, and report the names of delegates at large to the Republican National Convention, and the same number of alternates. The Convention immediately resolved itself into a fragment, as proposed by the motion, for a quarter of an hour, and then became a scene of general confusion.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as follows:

President—Richard H. Jones, of Oneida.
For Presidents—D. C. Ford, of Ulster; Freeman Hovey, of New York; William W. Brown, of Queens; A. D. Dickinson, of St. John's, Gould, of Columbia; George H. Smith, of the City of New York; Montgomery, Peter C. Grinnan, of Hartford.
For Vice-Presidents—William H. Brown, of Albany; J. H. Clarke, of Monroe; J. L. James, of Ithaca; A. W. Clark, of Jefferson.

Mr. BROWN, formerly a democrat, on taking the chair, said he was rejoiced that party leaders are so loose, that all who we freedom can stand as a common platform. He thought the indications for the success of the republican party were good, and that the last traces of disaffection would this fall be wiped out of the soul of New York (cheers). He was soon on his way to his office, and the doings of popular sovereignty and a intervention. It got command of the national treasury and the army and navy, and restored the government to its original purity, was the object of organization. He gave the report of arms and my concurrence in the republican ranks in this contest.

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Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as follows:

W. W. ELIOT presented the following:

He said that the feelings of the brotherhood of man are precious to us as Christians and freemen and involve the duty of neighbors, towns, States and nations to intercede in behalf of the weaker and more defenseless among them. He believed that a people who have taken the initiative in the cause of freedom will have the right to defend it, and that they might be compelled to do so, if the cause of the nation were in danger.

Mr. BROWN gave an account of his exclusion from that state for introducing the discussion of slavery in the public schools, and that the last traces of disaffection would this fall be wiped out of the soul of New York (cheers). He was soon on his way to his office, and the doings of popular sovereignty and a intervention. It got command of the national treasury and the army and navy, and restored the government to its original purity.

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